

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Liberty and Despotism.

It was to resist despotism that the revolution of 1776 was commenced. Our fathers saw in the petty acts of oppression of the British government that they concealed a hateful and pernicious principle. It was no less than the assumption of the divine right of the few to govern the many without responsibility. In opposition to this it was declared that all men were free by nature, and that no government, whatever its pretended sanctions of authority, assumed by kings and oligarchies, had the right to rule without the consent of the governed.

However familiar this idea may be now to Americans, it was then new to the nations. Long acquiescence in subjection to the authority of existing governments, founded in early times by robber chieftains, had made slaves of the mass of the people. They did not know their rights—they little dreamed that the poorest and humblest in all their ranks had as much of the God-like in his nature as King George; that he, therefore, was just as much a sovereign, and had as undoubted a right to take part in governing the state, as the proudest lord of England.

It was on this issue that the seven years of our glorious revolutionary war was fought. Liberty and Equality against Despotism. It stirred up the souls of our fathers to their very depths. They felt within their minds a divine mission—a living, palpitating idea—a glorified presence, telling them that their cause was sacred; this gave our men the ability of hundreds, and enabled a thousand to put tens of thousands to flight. It was in obedience to this feeling of exalted patriotism that they pledged themselves to each other, by their sacred honor, that they would sacrifice life and property for the success of their cause. These were not empty words, embodied in the platform of parties—mere lip service to cover a treacherous heart, such as we see in these degenerate days—but utterances of true men. Whoever attentively reads the history of the struggle which followed, wherein a whole people, with scarce an exception, fulfilled to the letter, what we expect had promised each other in the Declaration of Independence, must conclude that it was the grandest effort ever made by man to assert the rights of humanity.

Our fathers being successful, had only to put into practice their conceptions of liberty and equality, so vividly enunciated in their immortal Declaration. Unfortunately in doing this they did not kill outright the evil principle of despotism, against which they had fought. In deposing kings, nobles, and a national priesthood, they thought they had destroyed all that could harm them; fearing no danger, they let human slavery live in their midst, hoping and believing, from its weakness and its opposition to the spirit of the times, that it would gradually die out from among them. Fatal mistake! Instead of ceasing to exist, it has grown, and so mingled its poison with our political atmosphere, that the tree of liberty, planted by our fathers, languishes, and, we fear, is about to die.

Seeing this to be so, the old despotism against which our father struggled, England's aristocracy, takes courage. It hopes, by aiding slavery, (a twin of that principle of oppression which robs English labor of its reward,) that all the fruits of our revolutionary struggle of 1776, may be destroyed, and the old despotism revived on these shores, and perpetuated in the old world.

Such appears to be the design of the two elements—one in the old world and one in the new—now busy, guiding and directing the work of overthrowing our free institutions. The prospect is dark—the conspirators against human rights appear to be on the high road to success—the people's servants at the national capital, set there to guard the temple of liberty, seem to be asleep. With ample power in their hands to destroy slavery, and the rebellion, and save our dear-bought liberties, they hesitate to act, or are incompetent to realize the great peril which surrounds the nation. Woe to them, if they fail to preserve securely the trust placed in their hands!

When the bloody drama opens, with the powers of the old world against us, as the signs indicate will soon be the case, the people will then require, if they do not now, that upon our banner shall be inscribed "Death to American Slavery and European Despotism." And thus shall we unite the struggling nationalities throughout the world, who hope for liberty and long to wreak vengeance upon their oppressors.

With this watchword we should revive in America the old revolutionary fire, and a million of men would rush to arms, renewing the old pledge, and going forth to battle, with an enthusiasm and an energy that would shame the lagging and hesitating campaign of our present war; while in Europe many millions would swell the ranks of a Garibaldi, overthrowing kings and dynasties and giving liberty to the struggling people.

Death of Prince Albert.

The last steamer (says the Cincinnati Gazette,) announces that Prince Albert, husband of the Queen of Great Britain, died on the 16th inst., after a short illness, of gastric fever. Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, younger brother of the reigning sovereign of that principality, was born on the 20th of August, 1819, and consequently in his forty-third year at the time of his decease. He was married to his cousin, Queen Victoria, on the 10th of February, 1840. He was an amiable and well disposed man, though accused of absolutist prejudices, and of secretly sympathizing with Russia during the Crimean War. The death of the Queen's mother, not many months since, was reported to have nearly overthrown her majesty's intellect: from this second blow the saddest results may be apprehended. The British public by his death will save £30,000 per annum, that being the amount of the income voted him by parliament.

From the Tenth Regiment.

BLOOM CREEK, Ky., Dec. 26, 1861.
We have moved several times since I wrote you last: The first move we made was to Elizabethtown, the next to this place, where we came day before yesterday. When we leave here we shall go to Green River.

The country we marched through, during the two days we were on the road, is the best I have seen in Kentucky. The land is good, and quite a large portion of it is under cultivation. So many troops have passed over it, and the fields occupied for camping grounds, that it looks hard. In one place, twelve or fifteen miles north of this, 30,000 soldiers were encamped at one time. They are now on Green river, to which point they moved a week before we came down.

We are encamped in a field where another regiment had been before us. Wherever a camp has been made, the fences have been taken for firewood, and all the straw that could be found, picked up. Our camp is on Bacon Creek, which is a small stream, on which is a grist mill in operation.

The road we traveled in coming here is Macadamized most of the way, which made it easy traveling for us. The soil of this region is clay, the colors of which appear strange enough—on a part of our road it is fire red, at other places it is almost white, and at others it is blue. It is a limestone region, and at one place there is a railroad cutting 25 feet deep and thirty or forty rods long through lime rock.

We are also in the region of the Kentucky caves. I have just returned from exploring one near our camp. It is three quarters of a mile long and about twenty feet wide. We crawled into the aperture thirty or forty feet, when it enlarged so that we could stand upright. Near the centre is a room about twelve feet square; on one side of it is a natural desk, resembling a pulpit; the roof is overhung with long stalactites, formed by water dripping thro' the lime-rock above. We found several springs in the cave of the best water I have seen in the state. One of our party fired a pistol, which gave a report as loud as a young cannon.

Our destination, from this place, is Mumfordsville, on Green river, where a fight took place, the day that we reached this place. The Union forces only 500 strong, were crossing the river, when they were attacked by 1500 or 2000 rebels. Our boys cleaned them out handsomely, killing 75 of them and wounding a large number. We lost 14 killed and 30 wounded.

The second day out from Elizabethtown, we were joined by another brigade, increasing our force to twelve regiments or three brigades, about 8,000 strong. They are all camped within hearing of us. Our location is in the town of Leesville, Hart county, Kentucky.

The day before we started I sprained my ankle, and in consequence I got my knapsack carried, and even then I had a hard time of it, and am off duty on that account. I am in first rate health and spirits—have never felt better in my life than since I enlisted. I like a soldier's life well—it agrees with me first rate to sleep on the ground, with nothing under me but an oil cloth, and the broad arch of heaven for a tent. When at home, I would have thought it rather hard to have been obliged to have eaten nothing for supper but cast iron craters, broken into coffee, but now I think nothing of it. You must not suppose, however, that we get nothing else to eat; we have nice beef and pork, hominy, sugar, &c.

In writing, direct to company D, 10th Wisconsin regiment, Kentucky, and it will be sufficient, as we expect to be continually on the move.
G. H.

GEN. HALLECK'S ORDERS.—The orders issued by Gen. Halleck in Missouri, are to the point and cannot fail to be productive of good results. He states plainly that any one caught in the act of burning bridges or destroying railroads or telegraph, shall be shot. That sounds like business. He also says where injuries are done to railroads or telegraphs, the commanding officer of the nearest post will immediately press into service for repairing damages, the slaves of all the secessionists in the vicinity, and if necessary the secessionists themselves. By promptly carrying out this programme laid down, Gen. Halleck will soon render obsolete the destructive practices of the Missouri rebels.—*Mt. Scott.*

One encouraging feature in Gen. Halleck's new order is the recognition of the right to use slaves to repair the mischief done by their rebel masters. It will take but another step to reach the point where the same kind of slaves will be employed to build entrenchments or otherwise save the labor of white soldiers. We have hope for Halleck, if he is allowed to carry out his plans without interference from Washington, and will hail with pleasure the actual hanging of some of the vagabonds or villains who are burning bridges, destroying railroad tracks or pulling down telegraph lines. There has been a good deal of threatening of this kind of treatment ever since the war commenced. Now let there be a little practice, and if the benefit of an immediate example is needed go back to some old case.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union, Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

St. Louis, Dec. 24.

About a thousand of the rebel prisoners taken by Gen. Pope, arrived here late last night, and were obliged to remain in the cars until this morning when they were escorted by their captors under Col. Davis, to Dr. McDowell's medical college, where they will be quarantined for the present.

Chicago, Dec. 24.

The Memphis Appeal of the 19th has the following:
A Richmond correspondent says such is the frightful extent to which violence has increased in Richmond, that that city bids fair to become as infamous as ever Baltimore or Naples was; shooting and stabbing are of every day occurrence.

The Fort Smith News of the 12th has discouraging news from the Indian country. The Creeks, Cherokees, and Seminoles are deserting the rebel cause. Large numbers have joined Apolathyholo, who is encamped above Big Bend, Ark., with 4,000 Indians, well armed with rifles, revolvers and knives, naked to the waist. To oppose this force the rebels had a small force under Col. Cooper, who was decimated for reinforcements. A battle is daily expected as the two armies are only a few miles apart.

The Fort Smith News of the 12th learns from a telegraph operator at Fayetteville, that about one hundred union men have been arrested in Madison and Carroll counties.

The Nashville Union of the 17th has the gratifying assurance that Lincoln's message had produced a complete revolution among the union men.

The Georgia legislature appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the Charleston sufferers.

New York, Dec. 24.

Private letters from Rio Janeiro state that Gen. Webb, American minister, had sent a demand to the Brazilian government, that the governor of Maranhão be superseded for having allowed coal to be supplied to the pirate Sumter.

Special to the N. Y. Commercial.—It is not expected that Congress will enact any further business until after New Year's. The Mexican treaty is before the senate committee, but will not be reported upon until after the holidays. Gen. Lander has recovered from his wounds received at Leesburg.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

SENATE.—Several petitions were presented praying for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, without compensation, and those of loyal masters with compensation.

Mr. Howe gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the fugitive slave law.

The senate went into executive session. On opening of the doors the senate adjourned until Thursday.

St. Johns, Dec. 23.

The steamer *Perla* passed Cape Hacco on Saturday night. French papers at Marseilles, Havre, and Bordeaux, advise the government to preserve strict neutrality in case of war between England and the United States.

Some Paris papers, however, advise the energetic intervention of France. The Opinions Nationale, the liberal organ, says France should follow the example of England, should the latter recognize the southern confederacy.

Austrian papers are of opinion that the outbreak of war between England and America would remove the only barrier in Europe against French ambition, and that France would begin war against Germany. A steamer sailed on the 10th for Canada with 1,100 troops.

Prince Alfred died on Sunday noon, the 15th, of gastric fever. His illness had not previously been considered dangerous.

The Liverpool Mercury states that the Earl of Derby has been assaulted by the government, and approved its policy in the American difficulty, and suggested that the captains of outward bound ships signalize English vessels that war with America was probable.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 24.

The steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool the 14th and Queenstown the 15th, passed Cape Race Monday night.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Patrie says it is asserted that France and the great powers have been consulted by Great Britain, and have expressed the opinion that the conduct of Capt. Wilkes was a violation of the rights of neutrals.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.

Breadstuffs generally quiet but steady.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.

Special to Tribune.—This morning Mr. Mercer, French minister, called at the state department, but failed to see the secretary who was at the cabinet meeting. It is conjectured that his purpose was to communicate his instructions received by the American, and that these instructions embraced an urgent appeal to the United States to peacefully adjust the matter with England.

A deserter from Centerville, who came in to-day, says that recently portions of several regiments were moved thence to Fairfax. Centerville he calls impregnable and will be defended by not far from 100,000 troops. The whole army had been for more than three weeks in daily expectation of an attack by Gen. McClellan, but after waiting so long in vain, had settled into the conviction that there would be no advance this winter, and were making preparations to go into winter quarters.

The 37,000 rebels on the lower Potomac are also, according to deserters, building log huts and making themselves comfortable, expecting they will not be disturbed before spring.

Gen. Sumner's injuries are more serious than first supposed. His spine suffered so severe a shock from the fall that it is thought doubtful whether he will ever again be able to mount his horse. He has been relieved, at his own request, of the command of his whole division, which is for the present assigned to Gen. Heintzelman, who retains his own division also.

Herald's correspondence.—A part of Gen. Heintzelman's command celebrated Christmas by going in search of the enemy. Late last night, information was received that the rebels were about to collect a quantity of forage at Mason's Neck, that a rebel flag was flying from Pohick Church, and if the Union troops would show themselves in Pohick, the enemy would probably be there to give them battle. Accordingly early this morning four regiments of infantry, the 13th Pennsylvania, Col. Knight; the 63d New York, Col. Hayden, and the 27th New York, Col. Hayden, with Capt. Benam's Michigan cavalry, the whole in command of General Jameson, proceeded along the telegraph road to Pohick Church, 12 miles from Alexandria. When our troops reached the hill they were drawn up in line of battle. A squad of rebel cavalry was seen on a hill a mile or more to the right. The battery was immediately placed in position and one shot fired at them. They scampered off in a

minute. Our forces waited a couple of hours, but nothing more was seen of the rebels. No rebel flag was found floating from Pohick Church, and Gen. Jameson finding that the enemy was not disposed to accept the opportunity for a skirmish, retired.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

OTTERTVILLE, Dec. 26.

Information, which is supposed to be reliable, has been received here of the retreat of Price southward. The next day after the party Gen. Pope sent to Johnson county drove in Gen. Rains' pickets, Price withdrew, Rains was driven across the river, and the next day marched eight miles southward with his whole force. At last accounts, one division of his army was at Neosho, and the main army under Price had left Hannamsville, on its way to Warsaw. Price says that his retrograde movement was in obedience to orders from the president (!) of the confederate states, but his men generally believe that it was in consequence of Gen. Pope's advance, and Price's fear that a force would be thrown forward to cut off his supplies southward, and another force advanced to the front, in which event his supplies would have been exhausted in a few days and he would have been compelled to abandon his command position at Osceola. Whatever the motive, it is certain that the move was an advantageous one for Price, for many of his men who for months have been expecting to march upon and drive the federals from the state, will be disgusted and will refuse to follow him out of Missouri.

General Halleck's policy of showing no mercy to lawless bands of marauders and bridge burners, and of dealing with the utmost leniency with those who lay down their arms and return to their homes and peaceful occupation, will do much to restore peace to the state.

Gen. Pope has received from the troops under his command, numerous evidences of their appreciation of his ability. Yesterday a beautiful flag was sent him, and last night he was serenaded by one of our best bands, and congratulations innumerable came in on him from every quarter. The troops are in good condition.

Gen. Pope issued an order some time ago making colonels of regiments responsible for the condition of their regimental transportation, and the good order of their arms and equipments. This has been enforced, and when the order was issued for our last move, we were enroute in three hours, although the order came at midnight. The success of the movement, and the praise and congratulations of the troops, have had a good effect on them, and they will move forward, when next ordered, with still greater alacrity, and with still stronger assurances of success, under Gen. Pope's command.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.

The flag officer of the Pacific squadron says, all remains quiet at Panama and throughout the isthmus, the recent recognition of the Mosquera government by the authorities of Panama, seems to have tranquilized the public mind and produced a general feeling of security not experienced for many years.

Despatches from Com. Ridley, cruising off the coast of Texas, have also been received, from which it appears that early in December he captured the English schooner *Victoria*, of 720 tons, from Pt. Isabel, with a boat from the rebel authorities, having run the blockade. The vessel was sent to Key West. Seven of those on board took the oath of allegiance, and six were detained as enemies.

The schooner *Eugene*, on the 7th, was also overhauled, but permitted to depart, no contraband goods being found on board. The persons of two rebel agents, however, were secured, viz: Thos. R. Rodgers of Texas, and Mr. Zachary of New Orleans. The papers found clearly implicate them as rebel agents, seeking to make their way to Mexico, thence to other parts.

Boston, Dec. 25.

The steamship *Europa* stopped at Port Warren, yesterday, which gives some appearance of truth to the reports that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were put on board.

The *Europa* sailed at noon yesterday for Liverpool.

The authorities at Ft. Warren refuse to say anything about the matter.

New York, Dec. 25.

The steam ship *Baltic* arrived from Port Pickens, where she landed the 75th New York regiment and sailed hence on the 19th. Matters at Fort Pickens are unchanged.—Deserters report great distress among the rebel forces.

The gunboat *Iroquois* has the pirate Sumter blockaded at Centuefuegos. The gunboat *Flambeau* is blockading the port of Nassau, N. P., where the pirate Isabel was.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 25.

There was no good foundation for a report that a skirmish took place yesterday. The Mon. Alfred Ely came down from Norfolk this afternoon by a flag of truce, after a visit to headquarters he took passage for Baltimore.

Boston, Dec. 24.

The report in regard to Messrs. Mason and Slidell going out in the steamship *Europa*, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, arose from the fact of the *Europa* stopping there to discharge her pilot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.

HOUSE.—The Journal of Tuesday was read.

No business was transacted in the house to-day, a quorum not being present.

The house adjourned till Monday.

The Markets.

New York, Dec. 26.

Flour market dull and without important change. Receipts of wheat 67,000 bushels and without material change in price.

WISCONSIN COLONELS.—In noticing the charges of the correspondent of the Wisconsin, "Outsider," against the colonels of the Wisconsin regiments on the Potomac, we should have stated that they were made against the persons having command when the regiments left the state. This relieves Col. Ruger, of the 3d, and Col. O'Connor, of the 2d, (as well as Col. Cobb, of the 5th), from any imputation upon their conduct, as they succeeded to command by vacancies in the office after the regiments arrived at their destination. Several papers in the state have already republished these charges, and we may also state, without prejudicing the matter, that these colonels are charged with receiving large sums from railroad agents for selecting their roads to carry their regiments to the seat of war.

SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—As the subject of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia is now agitated, it may be of general interest to know that, according to the recent census, the number of slaves in Georgetown is 537, in Washington, 1,744, and in the remainder of the county 834, making a total of 3,165.—Free blacks in the district 11,131, and the total population of Washington is 62,122.

Cruises are either soured good men or morose bad ones.

The fables of the weak palliate the vices of the wicked.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

SOME DISPATCHES.—It is said that the dispatches recently forwarded by Minister Adams to Secretary Seward, filled a large mail bag, and weighed 100 pounds.

FEMALE LOBBY AGENT.—A persevering claimant, who succeeded last year in getting a bill through congress, which he has urged for years, attempted to deduct \$150 from his attorney's stipulated fee, on the ground that he had to pay that sum to a lady well known in fashionable circles in Washington.

Gov. LETCHER, of Va., in an official statement, says the amount expended by the state of Virginia for war purposes, since her secession, exceeds six millions of dollars, and that every demand against her has been considered and disposed of, and that every demand allowed has been paid on presentation at the treasury.

A SOLDIER MURDERED AT CHICAGO.—A soldier named John O'Neil, connected with the 57th regiment of Illinois volunteers, was found murdered in Chicago, on Friday. Two men named Murry and Moody were arrested for being guilty of the offence or accessory to it. They had all been drinking, and but for whisky it probably would not have happened.

THE STINK FLEET.—A private letter at New York, on Wednesday, states that the stink fleet, which had arrived safely off Savannah, for which port it was originally destined, had sailed in company of a man-of-war, for Charleston. It was intended to sink the ships in Charleston harbor; and this was to be done on Saturday last. The plan was to sink a double row of ships against the harbor in the following order:

In this way it is supposed the harbor by this time is permanently sealed.

Execution of Johnson the Deserter.

The afternoon was beautiful beyond description. Mild and mellow as in summer time, the sun and skies conspired to make the country singularly cheerful for the season.

The regiment came in by good order, as were, as by magic, formed into line. A hollow square of some thirty or forty acres was surrounded by the troops in double column, and the utmost decorum was observed by all. Shortly after a procession, headed by Captain Boyd, the provost marshal of the division, and consisting of a regiment of mounted cavalry; twelve executioners on foot, a wagon containing a coffin, another with the prisoner and a priest, and an additional company of mounted cavalry, entered at the right, and passed through the entire lines—the hands playing the Dead March as the mournful train moved slowly on. The prisoner wore a flat felt hat and military overcoat, and leaned upon the arm of the confessor, who was earnestly counselling him. The men chosen to act as the firing party were one from each company in Johnson's regiment, selected by lot, and armed with carbines. Their faces were painfully solemn, and gave evidence that they keenly felt the melancholy nature of the task imposed upon them.

When the procession had gone the rounds it filed into the center of the hollow square. The coffin was removed from the wagon and placed upon the ground; Johnson sat upon it in full view of the entire assemblage.—The trembling mark of all eyes, he was too near the confines of eternity to be affected by outward circumstances, and did not lift his head. The priests performed a final service. The doomed man ejaculated a few words of confession and warning to his fellow-soldiers; the marshal covered his eyes with a handkerchief, and eight men drawn up at six paces, were ordered to discharge their rifles.

There was a breathless silence, while the provost marshal went up to Johnson to ascertain the effect of the shots. Several bullets had entered the body, but life was not extinct. The prisoner clasped his arms upon his breast, and his groans were frequent and terrible. For a moment he retained his sitting position, and then fell heavily across the coffin. Death would probably ensue with little delay, but, in order to make it certain, the four remaining executioners were ordered up, and leveling their carbines at his head, literally scattered his brains upon the surrounding soil. A ball tore one of his eyes from its socket; another penetrated his jaws, lacerating them in a terrible manner; and a third dashed through his heart letting out its warm blood in a copious stream. There was a convulsive shudder of the body, a ghastly contortion of the face, a gasping groan, and all was over. The poor mutilated body, from which every vestige of life had gone, fell upon the soft grass, and sank in its own clotted blood. The desertor, the traitor, the culprit, had paid the awful penalty due to offended justice and an outraged country.

The bandage was removed from his eyes, the body stretched beside the coffin, and soon the long lines of soldiery began to file past with slow and silent steps. All saw the mangled form of him who had so lately lived and moved in their ranks, and all seemed pained and impressed with the sad sight. There was no levity, no indifference, no cruel joking, as is too often the case at civil executions, and there can be little doubt that the lesson the commander-in-chief sought to impress upon the division to which Johnson belonged, has its desired effect. A corporal who was in attendance, told me that on no occasion had he found the soldiers so ready to accept tracts and good books such as he offered for distribution. I am persuaded that this impressive execution, the first of the kind, may have a salutary effect upon the whole army.

NEW YORK INDEPENDENT.—This paper announces a change in its editorial management. Messrs. Bacon, Thompson and Storrs, who have controlled it editorially from the outset, while they do not cease to contribute to its columns, surrender the editorial responsibility into the hands of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who will be editor-in-chief. Rev. Joshua Leavitt and Mr. Theodore Tilton, whose indefatigable and valuable labors as assistants have effected so much for the prosperity of the journal, will continue their relations with it.

DIED.—On the evening of the 22d inst., in the hospital at Camp Randall, aged six years, Wallace Allen Torrey, the youngest son of Assistant Surgeon Torrey of the 16th regiment. The deceased came to see his father in camp about six days since, and became quite a favorite with the men of the 16th regiment. He had a little drum and used to play with the band, and the men made a little soldier of him by putting number "16" on his cap. But his light hearted spirit was only enjoyed for a brief time. On Thursday he complained of a headache, and on Sunday evening to the unutterable sorrow of his affectionate parents, who were both present, and many who loved him, he fell a victim to the scarlet fever.—*Madison Patriot.*

REBEL FORCES IN THE FIELD.—The recent messages of the rebel governors, and other official documents put forth by the state authorities, enable us to form a pretty correct estimate of the strength of the rebels now in the field. It is, leaving off odd hundreds, as follows:

STATE.	AUTHORITY.	NO.
Georgia,	Governor's Message,	27,000
Louisiana,	Governor's Message,	25,000
S. Carolina,	Governor's Message,	19,000
Virginia,	Governor's Message,	83,000
Tennessee,	Governor's Proclamation,	35,000
Kentucky,	Estimated,	10,000
Missouri,	Price's Proclamation,	5,000
Alabama,	Estimated,	22,000
Mississippi,	Vicksburg Sun,	21,000
Florida,	Estimated,	10,000
Texas,	Estimated,	30,000
N. Carolina,	Governor's Message,	35,000
Arkansas,	Rep's adj't of State,	24,000
Maryland,	Estimated,	3,000

Total, 349,000.

There is little doubt that the above is exaggerated. It is certain the governors of the states would not under-estimate the number of troops furnished by their own states. If we except Missouri we believe all the others are over estimated.

It certainly seems as though 600,000 northern troops ought to be able to conquer 349,000 rebels, especially when we have a powerful navy to aid us.

A REBEL PROPOSITION.—It is proposed in the Charleston Mercury "to have all the Federal prisoners at Columbia brought down to Charleston, and that all of them from the two cities, together with as many more as the government can be induced to send from Richmond, be divided into squads of 25 and chained together: that they be distributed and placed in wooden buildings in all the various parts of the city, and that notice be then sent by flag of truce, to the commander of the fleet, that should he be able to effect a passage by our force and attempt to shell the town, his own brethren shall, at all events, be made to bear their full share of the effect of fire, shot and shells, which he destined for the particular benefit of our wives and children. We say, in this way, force those devils in human shape to meet us fairly on land at the point of the bayonet, instead of standing off at a comparatively safe distance and destroying us at leisure."

Not a single United States soldier now remains in Utah, and the travel across the plains is much diminished. There is no trouble whatever between the Mormons and the citizens of the states. The national electric telegraph passes through the territory, and it is a matter of boast with Brigham that it is scrupulously protected from injury.

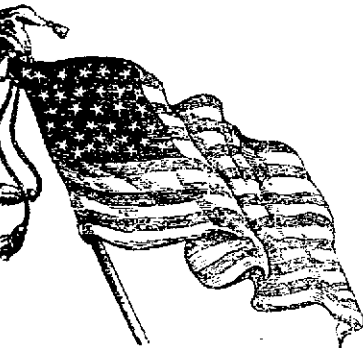
MARRIED.

In Johnston on the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. GEORGE H. TOWNLEY, of Whitewater, and JENNIE S. PLATO, of the former place.

Most happiness attend them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cavalry Tactics.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but fails before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Liberty and Despotism.

It was to resist despotism that the revolution of 1776 was commenced. Our fathers saw in the petty acts of oppression of the British government that they concealed a hateful and pernicious principle. It was no less than the assumption of the divine right of the few to govern the many without responsibility. In opposition to this it was declared that all men were free by nature, and that no government, whatever its pretended sanctions of authority, assumed by kings and oligarchies, had the right to rule without the consent of the governed.

However familiar this idea may be now to Americans, it was then new to the nations. Long acquiescence in subjection to the authority of existing governments, founded in early times by robber chieftains, had made slaves of the mass of the people. They did not know their rights—they little dreamed that the poorest and humblest in all their ranks had as much of the God-like in his nature as King George; that he, therefore, was just as much a sovereign, and had as undoubted a right to take part in governing the state, as the proudest lord of England.

It was on this issue that the seven years of our glorious revolutionary war was fought. Liberty and Equality against Despotism. It stirred up the souls of our fathers to their very depths. They felt within their minds a divine mission—a living, palpitating idea—a glorified presence, telling them that their cause was sacred; this gave one man the ability of hundreds, and enabled a thousand to put tens of thousands to flight. It was in obedience to this feeling of exalted patriotism that they pledged themselves to each other, by their sacred honor, that they would sacrifice life and property for the success of their cause. These were not empty words, embodied in the platform of parties—mere lip service to cover a treacherous heart, such as we see in these degenerate days—but utterances of true men. Whoever attentively reads the history of the struggle which followed, wherein a whole people, with scarce an exception, fulfilled to the letter, what they had promised each other in the Declaration of Independence, must conclude that it was the grandest effort ever made by man to assert the rights of humanity.

Our fathers being successful, had only to put into practice their conceptions of liberty and equality, so vividly announced in their immortal Declaration. Unfortunately in doing this they did not kill outright the evil principle of despotism, against which they had fought. In depositing kings, nobles, and a national priesthood, they thought they had destroyed all that could harm them; fearing no danger, they let human slavery live in their midst, hoping and believing, from its weakness and its opposition to the spirit of the times, that it would gradually die out from among them. Fatal mistake! Instead of ceasing to exist, it has grown, and so mingled its poison with our political atmosphere, that the tree of liberty, planted by our fathers, languishes, and, we fear, is about to die.

Seeing this to be so, the old despotism against which our father struggled, England's aristocracy, takes courage. It hopes, by aiding slavery, (a twin of that principle of oppression which robs English labor of its reward), that all the fruits of our revolutionary struggle of 1776, may be destroyed, and the old despotism revived on these shores, and perpetuated in the old world.

Such appears to be the design of the two elements—one in the old world and the other in the new—now busy, guiding and directing the work of overthrowing our free institutions. The prospect is dark—the conspirators against human rights appear to be on the high road to success—the people's servants at the national capitol, set there to guard the temple of liberty, seem to be asleep. With ample power in their hands to destroy slavery, and the rebellion, and save our dear-bought liberties, they hesitate to act, or are incompetent to realize the great peril which surrounds the nation. Woe to them, if they fail to preserve securely the trust placed in their hands!

When the bloody drama opens, with the powers of the old world against us, as the signs indicate will soon be the case, the people will then require, if they do not now, that upon our banner shall be inscribed "Death to American Slavery and European Despotism." And thus shall we unite the struggling nationalities throughout the world, who hope for liberty and long to wreak vengeance upon their oppressors.

With this watchword we should revive in America the old revolutionary fires, and a million of men would rush to arms, renewing the old pledge, and going forth to battle, with an enthusiasm and an energy that would shame the lagging and hesitating campaign of our present war; while in Europe many millions would swell the ranks of a Garibaldi, overthrowing kings and dynasties and giving liberty to the struggling people.

Death of Prince Albert.

The last steamer (says the Cincinnati Gazette), announces that Prince Albert, husband of the Queen of Great Britain, died on the 15th inst., after a short illness, of gastric fever. Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emmanuel, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, younger brother of the reigning sovereign of that principality, was born on the 26th of August, 1819, and consequently in his forty-third year at the time of his decease. He was married to his cousin, Queen Victoria, on the 10th of February, 1840. He was an amiable and well disposed man, though accused of absolutist prejudices, and of secretly sympathizing with Russia during the Crimean War. The death of the Queen's mother, not many months since, was reported to have nearly overthrown her majesty's intellect: from this second blow the saddest results may be apprehended. The British public by his death will save £30,000 per annum, that being the amount of the income voted him by parliament.

From the Tenth Regiment.

BAOON CREEK, Ky., Dec. 20, 1861. We have moved several times since I wrote you last: The first move we made was to Elizabethtown, the next to this place, where we came day before yesterday. When we leave here we shall go to Green River.

The country we marched through, during the two days we were on the road, is the best I have seen in Kentucky. The land is good, and quite a large portion of it is under cultivation. So many troops have passed over it, and the fields occupied for camping grounds, that it looks hard. In one place, twelve or fifteen miles north of this, 30,000 soldiers were encamped at one time. They are now on Green River, to which point they moved a week before we came down.

We are encamped in a field where another regiment had been before us. Wherever a camp has been made, the fences have been taken for firewood, and all the straw that could be found, picked up. Our camp is on Bacon Creek, which is a small stream, on which is a grist mill in operation.

The road we traveled in coming here is Macadamized most of the way, which made it easy travelling for us. The soil of this region is clay, the colors of which appear strange enough—on a part of our road it is fire red, at other places it is almost white, and at others it is blue. It is a limestone region, and at one place there is a railroad cutting 25 feet deep and thirty or forty rods long through lime rock.

We are also in the region of the Kentucky caves. I have just returned from exploring one near our camp. It is three quarters of a mile long and about twenty feet wide. We crawled into the aperture thirty or forty feet, when it enlarged so that we could stand upright. Near the centre is a room about twelve feet square; on one side of it is a natural cave, resembling a pulpit; the roof is overhung with long stalactites, formed by water dripping from the lime-rock above. We found several springs in the cave of the best water I have seen in the state. One of our party fired a pistol, which gave a report as loud as a young cannon.

Our destination, from this place, is Manfordsville, on Green river, where a fight took place, the day that we reached this place. The Union forces only 500 strong, were crossing the river, when they were attacked by 1500 or 2000 rebels. Our boys cleaned them out handsomely, killing 75 of them and wounding a large number. We lost 14 killed and 30 wounded. The second day from Elizabethtown, we were joined by another brigade, increasing our force to twelve regiments or three brigades, about 8,000 strong. They are all camped within hearing of us. Our location is in the town of Leesville, Hart county, Kentucky.

The day before we started I sprained my ankle, and in consequence I got my knapsack carried, and even then I had a hard time of it, and am off duty on that account. I am in first rate health and spirits—have never felt better in my life than since I enlisted. I like a soldier's life well—it agrees with me first rate to sleep on the ground, with nothing under me but an oil cloth, and the broad arch of heaven for a tent. When at home, I would have thought it rather hard to have been obliged to have eaten nothing for supper but cast iron crackers, broken into coffee, but now I think nothing of it. You must not suppose, however, that we get nothing else to eat; we have nice beef and pork, hominy, sugar, &c.

In writing direct to company D, 10th Wisconsin regiment, Kentucky, and it will be sufficient, as we expect to be continually on the move. G. H.

GEN. HALLACK'S ORDERS.—The orders issued by Gen. Halleck in Missouri, are to the point and cannot fail to be productive of good results. He states plainly that any one caught in the act of burning bridges or destroying railroads or telegraph, shall be shot. That sounds like business. He also says where injuries are done to railroads or telegraph, the commanding officer of the nearest post will immediately press into service for repairing damages, the slaves of all the secessionists in the vicinity, and if necessary the secessionists themselves. By promptly carrying out the programme laid down, Gen. Halleck will soon render obsolete the destructive practices of the Missouri rebels.—*Mt. Scott.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
OFFICIAL UNITED PASSENGER DESPATCH.

Last Night's Report.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24. About a thousand of the rebel prisoners taken by Gen. Pope, arrived here late last night, and were obliged to remain in the cars until this morning when they were escorted by their captors under Col. Davis, to Dr. McDowell's medical college, where they will be quartered for the present.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24. The Memphis Appeal of the 19th has the following: A Richmond correspondent says such is the frightful extent to which violence has increased in Richmond, that that city has failed to become as infamous as ever Baltimore or Naples was shooting and stabbing all of every day occurrence.

The Fort Smith News of the 12th has discouraging news from the Indian country. The Creeks, Cherokees, and Seminoles are deserting the rebel cause. Large numbers have joined Apatholayolo, who is encamped above Big Bend, Ark., with 4,000 Indians, well armed with rifles, revolvers and knives, naked to the waist. To oppose this force the rebels had a small force of Col. Cooper, who is clamorous for reinforcements. A battle is daily expected as the two armies are only a few miles apart.

The Fort Smith News of the 12th learns from a telegraph operator at Fayetteville, that about one hundred union men have been arrested in Madison and Carroll counties.

The Nashville Union of the 17th has the gratifying assurance that Lincoln's message had produced a complete revolution among the union men.

The Georgia legislature appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for the relief of the Charleston sufferers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24. Private letters from Rio Janeiro state that Gen. Webb, American minister, had sent a demand to the Brazilian government, that the governor of Maranhão be superseded for having allowed coal to be supplied to the pirate Sumter.

Special to the N. Y. Commercial.—It is not expected that Congress will transact any further business until after New Years. The Mexican treaty is before the senate committee, but will not be reported upon until after the holidays. Gen. Lander has recovered from his wounds received at Leesburg.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24. SENATE.—Several petitions were presented praying for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, without compensation, and those of loyal masters with compensation.

Mr. Howe gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the fugitive slave law.

The senate went into executive session. On opening of the doors the senate adjourned until Thursday.

ST. JOHNS, Dec. 23. The steamer Persia left Cape Race on Saturday night. French papers at Marseilles, Havre and Bordeaux, advise the government to preserve strict neutrality in case of war between England and the United States.

Some Paris papers, however, advise the energetic intervention of France. The Opinion Nationale, the liberal organ, says France should follow the example of England, should the latter recognize the southern confederacy.

Austrian papers are of opinion that the outbreak of war between England and America would remove the only barrier to Europe against French ambition, and that France would begin war against Germany. A steamer sailed on the 10th for Canada with 1,100 troops.

Prince Albert died on Sunday noon, the 15th, of gastric fever. His illness had not previously been considered dangerous.

The Liverpool Mercury states that the Earl of Derby has approved the policy of the government, and expressed his confidence in the American difficulty, and suggested that the captains of outward bound ships signalize English vessels that war with America was probable.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 24. The steamship Niagara, from Liverpool the 14th and Queenstown the 15th, passed Cape Race Monday night.

The Patrie says it is asserted that France and the great powers have been consulted by Great Britain, and have expressed the opinion that the conduct of Capt. Wilkes was a violation of the rights of neutrality.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14. Breadstuffs generally quiet but steady.

SPECIAL TO TRIBUNE.—This morning Mr. Mercier, French minister, called at the state department, but failed to see the secretary who was at the cabinet meeting. It is conjectured that his purpose was to communicate his instructions received by the American, and that these instructions embraced an urgent appeal to the United States to peacefully adjust the matter with England.

A deserter from Centerville, who came in to-day, says that recently portions of several regiments were moved thence to Fairfax. Centerville he calls impregnable and will be defended by not far from 100,000 troops. The whole army had been for more than three weeks in daily expectation of an attack by Gen. McClellan, but after waiting so long in vain, had settled into the conviction that there would be no advance this winter, and were making preparations to go into winter quarters.

The 37,000 rebels on the lower Potomac are also, according to the matter with England, log huts and making themselves comfortable, expecting they will not be disturbed before spring.

Gen. Sumner's injuries are more serious than first supposed. His spine suffered so severe a shock from the fall that it is thought doubtful whether he will ever again be able to mount his horse. He has been relieved, at his own request, of the command of his whole division, which is for the present assigned to Gen. Huetzelman, who retains his own division also.

Herak's correspondence.—A part of Gen. Halleck's command celebrated Christmas by going in search of the enemy. Late last night, information was received that the rebels were about to collect a quantity of forage at Mason's Neck, that a rebel flag was flying from Pohick Church, and if the Union troops would show themselves in Pohick, the enemy would probably be there to give them battle. Accordingly early this morning four regiments of infantry, the 16th Pennsylvania, Col. Knight; the 63d Pennsylvania, Col. Hayes; the 27th New York, Col. Hayman, and the 3d Michigan, Col. Chalmers, with Capt. Beards' battery and two squadrons of the 1st New Jersey cavalry, the whole in command of General Jameson, proceeded along the telegraph road to Pohick Church, 12 miles from Alexandria. When our troops reached the hill they were drawn up in line of battle. A squad of rebel cavalry was seen on a hill a mile or more to the right. The battery was immediately placed in position and one shot fired at them. They scampered off in a

minute. Our forces waited a couple of hours, but nothing more was seen of the rebels. No rebel flag was found floating from Pohick Church, and Gen. Jameson finding that the enemy was not disposed to accept the opportunity for a skirmish, returned.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

OTTERTVILLE, Dec. 26. Information, which is supposed to be reliable, has been received here of the retreat of Price southward. The next day after the party Gen. Pope sent to Johnson county drove in Gen. Rains' pickets. Price withdrew, Rains was driven across the river, and the next day marched eight miles southward with his whole force. At last accounts, one division of his army was at Neosho, and the main army under Price had left Hannuville, on its way to Warsaw.

Price says that his retrograde movement was in obedience to orders from the president (!) of the confederate states, but his men generally believe that it was in consequence of Gen. Pope's advance, and Price's fear that a force would be thrown forward to cut off his supplies southward, and another force advanced in front, in which event his supplies would have been exhausted in a few days, and he would have been compelled to abandon his commanding position at Osceola. Whatever the motive, it is certain that the move was an advantageous one for Price, for many of his men who for months have been expecting to march upon and drive the federals from the state, will be disgusted and will refuse to follow him out of Missouri.

General Halleck's policy of showing no mercy to lawless bands of marauders and bridge burners, and of dealing with the utmost leniency with those who lay down their arms as a return to their homes and peaceful occupation, will do much to restore peace to the state.

Gen. Pope has received from the troops under his command, numerous evidences of their appreciation of his ability. Yesterday a beautiful flag was sent to him, and last night he was serenaded by one of our best bands, and congratulations innumerable came in on him from every quarter. The troops are in good condition.

Gen. Pope issued an order some time ago making colonels of regiments responsible for the condition of their regimental transportation, and the good order of the arms and equipments. This has been enforced, and when the order was issued for our last move, we were enroute in three hours, although the order came at midnight. The success of the movement, and the praise and congratulations of the troops, have had a good effect on them, and they will move forward, when next ordered, with still greater alacrity, and with still stronger assurances of success, under Gen. Pope's command.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26. The flag officer of the Pacific squadron runs, all remains quiet at Panama and throughout the Isthmus, the recent recognition of the Mosquera government by the authorities of Panama, seems to have tranquilized the public mind and produced a general feeling of security not experienced for many years.

Dispatches from Com. Ridley, cruising off the coast of Texas, have also been received, from which it appears that early in December he captured the English schooner Victoria, of 720 tons, from San Isabel, with a host of arms, stores, and provisions, being run the blockade. The vessel was sent to Key West. Seven of those on board took the oath of allegiance, and six were detained as enemies.

The schooner Eugene, on the 7th, was also overhauled, but was permitted to depart, no contraband goods being found on board. The persons of two rebel agents, however, were secured, viz: Thos. R. Rodgers of Texas, and Mr. Zachary of New Orleans. The papers found clearly indicate them as rebel agents, seeking to make their way to Mexico, thence to other parts.

BOSTON, Dec. 26. The steamship Europa stopped at Port Warren, yesterday, which gives some appearance of truth to the reports that Messrs. Mason and Slidell were put on board.

The Europa sailed on yesterday for Liverpool. The authorities at Ft. Warren refuse to say anything about the matter.

She took \$219,000 in specie. She will call off Cape Race about Saturday evening. NEW YORK, Dec. 26. The steam ship Baltic arrived from Fort Pickens, where she landed the 75th New York regiment and sailed hence on the 19th. Matters at Fort Pickens are unchanged.—Deserters report great distress among the rebel forces.

The gunboat, Froquois has the pirate Samter blockaded at Cienfuegos. The gunboat Flambear is blockading the port of Nassau, N. P., where the pirate Isabel was forced ashore, Dec. 25.

There was no good foundation for the report that a skirmish took place yesterday. The Hon. Alfred Ely came down from Norfolk late this afternoon by a flag of truce, after a visit to headquarters he took passage for Baltimore.

BOSTON, Dec. 26. The report in regard to Messrs. Mason and Slidell going out in the steamship Europa, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, arose from the fact of the Europa stopping there to discharge her pilot.

HOUSE.—The Journal of Tuesday was read. No business was transacted in the house to-day, a quorum not being present. The house adjourned till Monday.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, Dec. 26. Flour market dull and without important change. Receipts of wheat 67,000 bushels and without material change in price.

WISCONSIN COLONELS.—In noticing the charges of the correspondent of the Wisconsin, "Outsider," against the colonels of the Wisconsin regiments on the Potomac, we should have stated that they were made against the persons having command when the regiments left the state. This relieves Col. Ruger, of the 3d, and Col. O'Connor, of the 2d, (as well as Col. Cobb, of the 5th), from any imputation upon their conduct, as they succeeded to command by vacancies in the office after the regiments arrived at their destination. Several papers in the state have already republished these charges, and we may also state, without prejudicing the matter, that these colonels are charged with receiving large sums from railroad agents for selecting their roads to carry their regiments to the seat of war.

SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—As the subject of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia is now agitated, it may be of general interest to know that, according to the recent census, the number of slaves in Georgetown is 537, in Washington 1,744, and in the remainder of the county 834, making a total of 3,125.

Free blacks in the District 11,131, and the total population of Washington is 62,122.

Cynics are either soured good men or morose bad ones.

The fables of the weak palliate the vices of the wicked.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

SOME DISPATCHES.—It is said that the dispatches recently forwarded by Minister Adams to Secretary Seward, filled a large mail bag, and weighed 100 pounds.

FEMALE LOBBY AGENT.—A persevering claimant, who succeeded last year in getting a bill through congress, which he has urged for years, attempted to deduct \$150 from his attorney's stipulated fee, on the ground that he had to pay that sum to a lady well known in fashionable circles in Washington.

GOV. LETCHER, of Va., in an official statement, says the amount expended by the state of Virginia for war purposes, since her secession, exceeds six millions of dollars, and that every demand against her has been considered and disposed of, and that every demand allowed has been paid on presentation at the treasury.

A SOLDIER MURDERED AT CHICAGO.—A soldier named John O'Neil, connected with the 57th regiment of Illinois volunteers, was found murdered in Chicago, on Friday. Two men named Murry and Mooey were arrested for being guilty of the offense or accessory to it. They had all been drinking, and but for whisky it probably would not have happened.

THE STONE FLEET.—A private letter at New York, on Wednesday, states that the stone fleet, which had arrived safely off Savannah, for which port it was originally destined, had sailed in company of a man-of-war, for Charleston. It was intended to sink the ships in Charleston harbor; and this was to be done on Saturday last. The plan was to sink a double row of ships across the harbor in the following order:

In this way it is supposed the harbor by this time is permanently sealed.

Execution of Johnson the Deserter.

The afternoon was beautiful beyond description. Mild and mellow as in summer time, the sun and skies conspired to make the country singularly cheerful for the season. The regiment came up in good order, and were, as by magic, formed into line.

An hollow square of some thirty or forty acres was surrounded by the troops in double column, and the utmost decorum was observed by all. Shortly after a procession, headed by Captain Boyd, the provost marshal of the division, and consisting of a regiment of mounted cavalry; twelve executioners on foot, a wagon containing a coffin, another with the prisoner and a priest, and an additional company of mounted cavalry, entered at the right, and passed through the entire lines—the bands playing the Dead March as the mournful train moved slowly on.

The prisoner wore a flat felt hat and military overcoat, and leaned upon the arm of the executioner, who was earnestly counselling him. The men chosen to act as the firing party were one from each company in Johnson's regiment, selected by lot, and armed with carbines. Their faces were painfully solemn, and gave evidence that they keenly felt the melancholy nature of the task imposed upon them.

When the procession had gone the rounds it filed into the center of the hollow square. The coffin was removed from the wagon and placed upon the ground; Johnson sat upon it in full view of the entire assemblage. The trembling mark of all eyes, he was too near the confines of eternity to be affected by outward circumstances, and did not lift his head. The priests performed a final service. The doomed man ejaculated a few words of confession and warning to his fellow-soldiers; the marshal covered his eyes with a handkerchief, and eight men drawn up at six paces, were ordered to discharge their carbines.

The work was a breathless silence while the provost marshal went up to Johnson to ascertain the effect of the shots. Several bullets had entered the body, but life was not extinct. The prisoner clasped his arms upon his breast, and his groans were frequent and terrible. For a moment he retained his sitting position, and then fell heavily across the coffin. Death would probably ensue with little delay, but, in order to make it certain, the four remaining executioners were ordered up, and leveling their carbines at his head, literally scattered his brains upon the coffin.

A ball tore one of his eyes from its socket; another penetrated his jaws, lacerating them in a terrible manner; and a third dashed through his heart, letting out its warm blood in a copious stream. There was a convulsive shudder of the body, a ghastly contortion of the face, a gasping groan, and all was over. The poor, mutilated body from which every vestige of life had gone, fell upon the soft grass and sank in its own clotting blood. The desertion of the traitor, the culprit, had paid the awful penalty due to offended justice and an outraged country.

The bandage was removed from his eyes, the body stretched beside the coffin, and the long lines of soldiery began to file past with slow and silent steps. All saw the mangled form of him who had so lately lived and moved in their ranks, and all seemed pained and impressed with the sad sight. There was no pity, no indifference, no cruel joking, as is too often the case at civil executions, and there can be no doubt that the lesson the commander-in-chief sought to impress upon the division to which Johnson belonged, had the desired effect. A colonel, who was in attendance, told me that on no occasion had he found the soldiers so ready to accept of death, and good books such as he offered for distribution. I am persuaded that this impressive execution, the first of the kind, must have a salutary effect upon the whole army.

NEW YORK INDEPENDENT.—This paper announces a change in its editorial management. Messrs. Bacon, Thompson and Storrs, who have controlled it editorially from the outset, while they do not cease to contribute to its columns, surrender the editorial responsibility into the hands of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who will be editor-in-chief. Rev. Joshua Leavitt and Mr. Theodore Tilton, whose indefatigable and valuable labors as assistants have effected so much for the prosperity of the journal, will continue their relations with it.

DIED.—On the evening of the 22d inst., in the hospital at Camp Randall, aged six years, Wallace Allen Torrey, the youngest son of Assistant Surgeon Torrey of the 15th regt. The deceased came to see his father in camp about six days since, and became quite a favorite with the men of the 16th regiment. He had a little drum and used to play with the band, and the men made a little soldier of him by putting number "16" on his cap. But his light hearted spirits were only enjoyed for a brief time. On Thursday he complained of a headache, and on Sunday evening, to the unutterable sorrow of his affectionate parents, who were both present, and many who loved him, he fell a victim to the scarlet fever.—*Madison Patriot.*

REBEL FORCES IN THE FIELD.—The recent messages of the rebel governors, and other official documents put forth by the state authorities, enable us to form a pretty correct estimate of the strength of the rebels now in the field. It is, leaving off odd hundreds, as follows:

STATE.	NO.
Georgia,	Governor's Message, 27,000
Louisiana,	Governor's Message, 25,000
South Carolina,	Governor's Message, 19,000
Virginia,	Governor's Message, 83,000
Tennessee,	Governor's Proclamation, 35,000
Kentucky,	Estimated, 10,000
Missouri,	Price's Proclamation, 5,000
Alabama,	Estimated, 22,000
Mississippi,	Vicksburg Sun, 21,000
Florida,	Estimated, 10,000
Texas,	Estimated, 30,000
N. Carolina,	Governor's Message, 35,000
Arkansas,	Rept. of adj't of State, 24,000
Maryland,	Estimated, 3,000
Total,	349,000

There is little doubt that the above is exaggerated. It is certain that the governors of the states would not underestimate the number of troops furnished by their own states. If we except Missouri we believe all the others are over estimated.

It certainly seems as though 600,000 northern troops ought to be able to conquer 349,000 rebels, especially when we have a powerful navy to aid us.

A REBEL PROPOSITION.—It is proposed in the Charleston Mercury to have all the Federal prisoners at Columbia brought down to Charleston, and that all of them from the two cities, together with as many more as the government can be induced to send from Richmond, be divided into squads of 25 and chained together: that they then be distributed and placed in wooden buildings in all the various parts of the city, and that notice be then sent by flag of truce, to the commander of the fleet, that should he be able to effect a passage by our force and attempt to shell the town, his own brethren shall, at all events, be made to bear their full share of the effect of fire, shot and shells, which he destined for the particular benefit of our wives and children. We may, in this way, force those devils in human shape to meet us fairly on land at the point of the bayonet, instead of standing off at a comparatively safe distance and destroying us at leisure.

Not a single United States soldier now remains in Utah, and the travel across the plains is quite diminished. There is no trouble whatever between the Mormons and the citizens of the states. The national electric telegraph passes through the territory, and it is a matter of boast with Brigham that it is scrupulously protected from injury.

MARRIED. In Johnston on the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Davis, Mr. GEORGE B. TOWNSEND, of Whitewater, and JENNIE S. PLATO, of the former place. May happiness attend them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Cavalry Tactics.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. See those New Articles Just Arrived at WEBB LOCK'S.

THE IRISH BRIGADE! THE undersigned has been commissioned by the Governor of this state to recruit for the Irish Brigade. Many of the patriotic Irishmen of this city and vicinity have kindly volunteered to join the brigade, but there is room for more. By calling at his office on West Milwaukee street, near Pulker's New Store, any gentleman in relation to the services will be answered by the undersigned. Now if ever, is the time for Irishmen to exhibit by their acts, their devotion to the free institutions under which they live.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

FOR THE JUST received at the

JEWELRY STORE,

Corner Myers' New Block, consisting in part of

SILVER WARE!

JEWELRY

SILVER PLATED WARE

of the latest styles, of all descriptions,

Toys for the Children, &c., &c.

You are all invited call and look.

J. A. DENELL, Successor to S. O. SPENCER.

More Kerosene Lamps.

JUST arrived at Wholesale, and price lower than ever before. New lot of Shades, Flint Glass Chimneys, Hang Lamps and Brackets, Kerosene Lanterns, Wicks, Burners and the best Kerosene lamps at the lowest price. Also, just received, 12 crates more of Crocker and China Ware by last boats. All selling very cheap.

ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS OHIO HICKORY NUTS!

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 24, 1891.

City	Arrive	Depart
Chicago, through	10:30 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Way	12:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.
Oshkosh and way	6:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
Milwaukee, through	6:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
Way	6:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
Madison and way	10:30 P.M.	10:30 P.M.
Way	10:30 P.M.	10:30 P.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Springfield	10:30 P.M.	10:30 P.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee	10:30 P.M.	10:30 P.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee	10:30 P.M.	10:30 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

A New Arrangement.

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CHRISTMAS.—This holiday was not as generally observed as usual, and there is little to notice. The Scotchmen of the city had a curling match, and seemed to enjoy the game with genuine heartiness. The ladies festival, Tuesday evening, was not as well attended as it should have been, or deserved to be. The preparations for it had been well made, and the supper provided was the best we have seen on such an occasion.

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ARMS RECEIVED.—The arms for the 13th regiment have been received and distributed. They are a part of the supply recently received by the state.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.—The hour at which the installation ceremonies commence to-morrow evening is half past seven o'clock. An hour can be passed very pleasantly in witnessing them.

DONATIONS FROM FULTON, ROCK CO.—The following articles presented by the Fulton Soldiers' Aid Society, for the use of the sick and needy soldiers of our western army, have been received by me and will be duly appropriated.

J. M. BURGESS.

Janesville, Dec. 23, 1891.

6 quilts, 6 pair sheets, 6 pair pillow cases, 6 Canton flannel shirts, 6 pair Canton flannel drawers, 6 handkerchiefs, 6 pair slippers, 17 pair socks, 17 yards bandages, 2 lbs. castle soap, book pic-cushions, etc.

FOR SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS call on J. DENELL WEBB & LEE.

MUSICIANS.—Two fliers and two drummers wanted for Mulligan's Brigade, 16th Mo. Reg. U. S. A. Also, two wagoners. Apply soon to Lieut. Knapp at Schuyler House, Janesville.

dec24dt

Messrs. Editors.—In your last week's issue of the Gazette you notice a visit of citizens of Clinton to "Camp Tredegar." This being correct only in part, permit me to make the proper correction. The pupils of Mr. C. M. Treat's school at old Clinton Corners, on the line between Clinton and Turtle, wishing to visit the camp at Janesville, Mr. Treat, the gentlemanly and efficient teacher, who not only takes a deep interest in his own school, but in common schools generally, generously consented to not only give them a holiday, but to give his time and supervise the arrangements himself. An invitation was extended to the school taught for the last five winters by Mr. Treat, in Turtle, to join in the visit, which was accepted.

The turn-out, which you so flatteringly notice, was composed mostly of the pupils from these two schools, from Clinton and Turtle, and the pleasure enjoyed by the party was very much heightened by the excellent management of Mr. Treat, to whom we tender our thanks.

This is no very great matter, but as the affair was, as you admit, very creditable, let us give honor to whom honor is due. By giving this a place in your paper you will gratify a large number of your young friends in this vicinity, and oblige yours,

TURTLE.

If you want to see a splendid assortment of SILVER GOODS call on J. DENELL WEBB & LEE.

ORG TO CAMP.—The Stevens Guards left Madison for Camp Washburne, Milwaukee, Tuesday morning. It numbers about 80 men, who will compare both in intelligence and stamina with any that have gone into the service.

The officers are Charles M. Palmer of Madison captain, R. Hamilton of Richland Center 1st lieutenant, N. McForrest of Madison 2d lieutenant. The other officers are not yet elected.

Webb & Lee have the latest styles of JEWELRY.

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MEASLES IN CAMP.—There are a good many sick with the measles in Camp Randall, and a considerable number with pneumonia, brought on by the cold weather. Some thirty-five are on the hospital list.

It will be seen by a notice in another column, that on the first of January next there will be a change in the proprietorship of the Gazette. The NECESSITY of a settlement of ALL our accounts will be apparent to all who will give the subject their attention, and as our own convenience will be materially promoted by a settlement before the dissolution of the partnership, and the interest of no debtor will be injured by doing in season what must come at last, we hope there will be no request or attempt at delay. Mr. Wilcox will devote his time to this matter, and as there are a large number of persons to settle with, let each one be prepared when called on. No one will be turned out of the office if he calls here for that purpose.

Plated TEA SETS, Cutlery, Cakes, Baskets, Forks and Spoons, at J. DENELL WEBB & LEE'S.

Disgraceful Riot.

A disgraceful riot occurred on Main st., Tuesday evening, in which several members of the Cavalry regiment were participants and the leaders. In the course of it, Mr. George K. Graham was severely injured, his brother was struck two or three blows, several of the cavalry men were more or less injured, and an assault made upon the store of Mr. Graham by breaking in the windows, accompanied by threats to enter the store and "clean it out." Fortunately, Quartermaster B. Clegherty, of the 13th infantry, was in the vicinity soon after the commencement of the trouble, and rendered efficient service in quelling the riot. Col. Barstow was sent for, and promptly appeared, commanding all his men to disperse to their quarters, and as soon as other officers of the cavalry could be notified, they also repaired to the spot and gave their aid to disperse the rioters and put a stop to the proceedings. Capt. Shaw of Waubesa, brought a guard of his company and put the building under their protection. We were especially pleased with the promptness of his movements, and the soldierly manner in which he performed his duties.

We hear a variety of reports as to the origin of this riot, and the part taken by different individuals in it, which it is unnecessary for us to repeat. It is enough to know that it was wholly inexcusable, and was a lawless outbreak, probably inflamed by whisky, and at one time seemed likely to produce much more serious results than finally ensued. Col. Barstow, and other officers of his regiment, rendered timely and efficient service in suppressing it. Col. B. placed two of his men who were most active in the affray under arrest, and furnished Sheriff Putnam with a guard to conduct them to jail.

Several other disturbances of a minor character occurred during the evening, and last evening a squad from the 13th regiment visited a shantee near the depot, with an avowed intention to "clean" that out. Police Justice Comstock was informed of the contemplated movement, and hastily summoning aid, repaired to the place in season to prevent its accomplishment.

There is but one course to pursue with such or other violations of the civil law. They must be prevented, or if they occur they must be punished. A large majority of the soldiers in both regiments are orderly and peaceably disposed citizens, and the officers condemn everything like a violation of good order or a lawless appropriation of property as heathenish as any of our citizens, and will give their best efforts to restraining or punishing the offenders.

We hope the affair at Mr. Graham's grocery will be made the subject of a legal investigation, and that hereafter there will be no well-founded cause for such complaints as are now too common and too just among our citizens.

With the exception of the proposed tumult near the depot, our streets were unusually quiet last evening—the result, we suppose, of precautionary measures.

EXPLOSION OF COAL OIL.—The reports we have published of serious or fatal accidents from the explosion of Kerosene, or coal oil, has directed attention to the danger attending its use, and lead, in some instances, to an examination of the cause of the explosion. One of these examinations, which was legal and scientific, has been made in England. It was found that the paraffine or coal oil which was of the specific gravity of 0.820 did not explode; but the substitute, which seemed to be petroleum oil, and had a specific gravity of 0.794, was explosive. The verdict of the jury stated that it was the vapor of the oil and not the oil itself which exploded.

A letter from Senator Wilcox, dated the 16th inst., states that his illness is not of the serious nature that has been reported. He expects to be able to return to the senate in a week or ten days.

Many live miserably and mean just to die magnificently and rich.

FOR HOLIDAY GOODS, call on J. DENELL WEBB & LEE.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 20, 1891.

This wheat market was firmer to-day, and we note an advance of 2 1/2 cts per bushel on yesterday's prices; sales of 1,000 bushels at \$3.62 1/2 for milling grades and 60 1/2 cts for shipping, closing with fair demand at the above figures. Receipts of other produce light and market unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 65 1/2; good to extra milling spring 66 1/2; shipping grades 66 1/2.

BARLEY—good to extra 16 1/2; per 60 lbs. 11 1/2; 18 1/2; per 22 lbs. 11 1/2.

OATS—In good demand at 15 1/2 per bushel.

RYE—In good demand at 23 1/2 per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—dull at 25 1/2; choice; 15 1/2 per 60 lbs. for common.

TIMOTHY SEED—In fair demand at 1 1/2; 2 1/2; 3 1/2 per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—new 12 1/2; 13 1/2 per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 14 1/2; 15 1/2; fair to choice roll. 15 1/2; scarce at 16 1/2 per dozen.

WOL—In good demand at 22 1/2; 23 1/2 for fair to choice clips.

DRESSED HOGS—dull at \$3.00; 250 per 100.

HIDES—green, to 85 cts; dry, 75 cts.

YORK—spring at retail 2 1/2, per 100 lbs.

POLY—dressed turkey, 48 1/2; chicken, 4 1/2.

SHEEP FEELS—range from 30 cts to 40 cts each.

SECOND GREAT ARRIVAL

OF

Fall and Winter Goods!

AT THE

NEW AND POPULAR STORE

OF

RIORDAN & LEECH,

Main Street, Janesville.

OWING to the immense trade we have done since commencement in this city, (a trade which has exceeded our most sanguine expectations) we have been enabled to add to our already well selected and extensive stock a still greater variety of

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

all of which have been purchased previous to the late advance, thereby giving us the advantage of merchants who have been obliged to pay a far higher rate for goods purchased within the past week or two; we shall therefore continue to sell at prices which are sure to give satisfaction, and which have given us the character of

The Cheapest Store in Janesville,

and which we are determined to maintain during our whole business career.

We call particular attention to our extensive variety of

DRESS GOODS,

comprising the latest styles in market: beautiful figured and plain Serges, all colors, Ottoman, Poplin, all; Poplins, double width Broches, black and white check Valenciennes, Cordanes, Coburgs, &c., together with an elegant assortment of

DELAINES,

of the very richest styles.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

In this department we have always been able to boast of the best selection in town and have added all the

Different Styles Lately Manufactured,

thereby enabling us to offer the

HANDSOMEST LOT OF CLOAKS

to be found in any city of the west, not even excepting Chicago. Our stock of

Broche, Square and Long Shawls

are cheaper than ever before offered in this city, being the importation of Thibault & Co. and purchased at auction at about one half their actual value.

We have on hand an elegant variety of

FURS!

consisting of Fitch, French, Cooney, Mink, &c., &c., with

MUFFS TO MATCH,

and which we offer

Twenty-Five Per Cent Lower

than any other establishment in this city, a fact fully admitted by all who have purchased of us. (Furs are entirely new and warranted free from moths.)

It is unnecessary for us to enumerate our stock.

Call, Examine and Judge for Yourself.

We feel grateful for the extensive patronage bestowed on us and hope to merit its continuation.

J. DENELL WEBB & LEE.

Janesville, Dec. 23, 1891.

NEW GOODS!

—

WHEELLOCK'S

JUST RECEIVED, A Splendid Assortment of

CROCKERY.

consisting of several patterns of

White Iron Stone China,

the best in the New York markets, and latest styles.

Full stock of

Also, a fine assortment of

FRENCH CHINA WARE,

Fancy and Plain, in sets and to match. A large assortment of

GLASS WARE,

Pressed and Cut, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of

Kerosene Lamps

will be sold very low.

HANG LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c., &c.

KEROSENE LANTERNS,

something new. Also,

OIL AND FLUID LANTERNS

good choice,

LAMP CHIMNEYS, SHADES, &c.

Fine assortment of

Looking Glasses,

TEA TRAYS, CASTORS AND CUTLERY, TABLE CUTLERY, DESERT KNIVES, RUBBER HANDLES, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND SPOONS, RUBBER SPOONS, &c.

These goods were bought very low of Importers and Manufacturers only, and will

Be sold Cheap.

Call and see if these things are not so, at

Webb & Lee's.

POOR

KEROSENE OIL

AT

Fifty Cents per Gallon.

At the

HO FOR THE WAR.

Men wanted for the 10th Missouri Regiment, (Col. John C. Phillips) to be attached to Mulligan's Brigade.

On Flag and One Common Country.

NOW IS THE TIME,

for all able bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not over 6 feet 6 inches in height, who desire to enter the service of the United States to enlist for three years or during the war.

Transportation to St. Louis furnished. Army clothing, etc. furnished by the government immediately on the arrival there.

Pay from \$10 to \$25 per month; in case of sickness, the best Medical Aid is provided.

All who wish to enlist under the GALLANT MULLIGAN: HERO OF LEXINGTON are requested to come forward immediately.

Recruiting office at the Schuyler House, Janesville, Wis.

OFD. G. BLODGET, Major 10th Missouri Regt., U. S. A.

Lieut. L. EDWIN KNAPP, Recruiting Officer, U. S. A.

FAIR WARNING.

All persons indebted to us by note or account are notified to call at our office and settle the same before the 1st of January next, or the same will be left with the proper officers for collection. Promises to pay our debts and we cannot take them of others.

December 10th, 1891.

J. DENELL WEBB & LEE.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

BENNETT'S

one of the

Largest and Cheapest Stocks

OF

DRY GOODS,

OR

CARPETS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

ever before offered to the public, at prices that will

SATISFY ALL.

PRINTS

of all kinds, by the yard, piece or case, cheaper than ever.

Delains, Valenciennes, Coburgs, Merinos,

Poplins, Silks, &c., &c.

HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

in great varieties.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,

at less than half the Importers' Prices.

Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls,

LADIES CLOTHS AND CLOAKS.

by the cord.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS

and

OIL CLOTHS.

In various Styles and Patterns.

Thankful for Past Favours,

all are invited to Call and Examine our stock.

O. K. BENNETT.

REMOVAL.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to our many patrons and the public generally that we have removed our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

to the new store in

Jenkins & Dewey's Block,

opposite McKee & Bro's.

Leaving all caring and blowing with those to whom it is more congenial, we will simply state that our stock is

Large and Complete,

embracing every style of

Men's, Women's & Children's Wear,

bought at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold at

Small Advance

only from cost.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Custom Work and Repairing,

done as usual, with

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed

In every case.

REMEMBER THE "BIG BOOT,"

OPPOSITE MCKEE & BRO'S,

Main Street, - - - Janesville.

oldadwif CYRUS MINER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

UNTIL further notice we have concluded to take all our Western funds, and taking the banks into consideration, to the same as the rest. The public should bear in mind that the Building Association were responsible for the redemption of our note until the first of December, 1891.

oldadwif MCKEE & BRO

WHITEWATER PAPER MILL,

WHITEWATER, WISCONSIN.

T. H. GANTLEY, Proprietor.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

NEWS, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPERS.

The highest market price paid for Hogs.

APPLES AND OYSTERS.

Our subscribers have a large quantity of superior

Winter Apples,

which they offer at the lowest market price.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and for Nov. 14th, 1891.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.	1:00 A. M.
Way,	10:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
Oshkosh and way,	10:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
Milwaukee, through,	6:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.	1:00 A. M.
Way,	6:30 P. M.	10:30 A. M.	11:15 A. M.
Madison and way,	10:30 A. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Way,	10:30 A. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:05 P. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Milwaukee, closes Tuesday at 6 P. M.; arrives Wednesday at 6 P. M.			
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 7 P. M.; closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.			

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BUMP & GRAY,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, December 26, 1891.

The wheat market was firm today, and we note an advance of 2 1/2 cts per bushel on yesterday's prices; sales of 1,000 bushels at 62 1/2 cts for milling grade and 60 1/2 cts for shipping, closing with fair demand at those figures. Receipts of other produce light and market unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 64 1/2; good to extra milling spring 62 1/2; shipping grade 60 1/2.

COAR—good request at 11 1/2 cts per 60 lbs. shelled, and 14 1/2 cts per 72 lbs. ear.

RAYE—in good demand at 15 1/2 cts per bushel.

OSAGE—in good request at 23 1/2 cts per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—dull at 25 1/2 cts choice; 15 1/2 cts per 60 lbs. for common.

RYE—dull in fair demand at 12 1/2 cts; 37 1/2 cts per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—new 12 1/2 cts per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 10 1/2 cts; fair to choice 10 1/2.

EGGS—scarce at 24 1/2 cts per dozen.

WHEOL—in good demand at 22 1/2 cts for fair to choice clips.

SHIPPED HOGS—dull to 62 1/2 cts, 60 per 100.

HIDES—Green 3 1/2 cts; Dry, 7 1/2 cts.

FLOUR—dressed at 2 1/2 cts, per 100 lbs.

POLARLY—dressed turkeys, 6 1/2 cts; chickens, 4 1/2 cts.

SHEEP—dressed from 30 cts to 40 cts each.

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HANDSOMEST LOT OF CLOAKS

to be found in any city of the west, not even excepting Chicago. Our stock of

Broche, Square and Long Shawls

are cheaper than ever before offered in this city, being the importation of British Millard & Co. and purchased at auction at about one half their actual value.

We have on hand an elegant variety of

FURS!

consisting of Fitch, French Goosey, Mink, &c., &c., with

MUFFS TO MATCH.

and which we offer

Twenty-Five Per Cent Lower

than any other establishment in this city, a fact fully admitted by all who have purchased of us. Our prices are entirely new and warranted free from motifs.

It is unnecessary for us to enumerate our stock.

Call, Examine and Judge for Yourself.

We feel grateful for the extensive patronage bestowed on us and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

RIORDAN & LEECH,

Jenkins & Dewey's Block.

NEW GOODS!

WHEELOCK'S

JUST RECEIVED, a Splendid Assortment of

CROCKERY.

consisting of several patterns of

White Iron Stone China,

the best in the West market, and latest styles.

Full stock of

STONE CHINA, COLORED WARE, C. G. WARE, EMBROIDERED WARE, PAINTED WARE, TILLOU and ROCKINGHAM WARE, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

FRENCH CHINA WARE,

Fancy and Plain, in sets and to match from. A large assortment of

GLASSWARE,

Pressed and Cut, Plain and Fancy. Splendid lot of

Kerosene Lamps

will be sold very low.

HANG LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c., &c.

KEROSENE LANTERNS,

something new. Also,

OIL AND FLUID LANTERNS

good choice,

LAMP CHIMNEYS, SHADES, &c.

Fine assortment of

Looking Glasses,

TEA TRAYS, CASTORS AND COBBERS, TABLE CUTLERY, DESERT KNIVES, RUBBER HANDLES, NEW PATTERNS OF FORKS AND SPOONS, RUBBER STIMULONS, &c.

These goods were bought very low of Importers and Manufacturers only, and will

Be sold Cheap.

Call and see if these things are not so, at

WHEELOCK'S,

MAIN STREET, Janesville, Wis. oc24d4t

POOR

KEROSENE OIL

AT

Fifty Cents per Gallon.

TALLMAN & COLLINS.

HO FOR THE WAR.

Men wanted for the 10th Missouri Regiment, (Col. John C. Phillips.) to be attached to Mulligan's Brigade.

On Flag and One Country.

NOW IS THE TIME

for all able bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not under 5 feet 6 inches in height, who desire to enter the service of the United States to enlist for three years or during the war.

Transportation to St. Louis furnished. Arms, clothing, &c., furnished by the government immediately on the arrival there.

Pay from \$13 to \$25 per month; in case of sickness, the best Medical Aid is provided.

All who wish to enlist under the GALLANT MULLIGAN! HERO OF LEXINGTON!

are requested to come forward immediately.

Recruiting office at the Schuyler House, Janesville, Wis.

Geo. G. BLODGETT, Major, 10th Regiment, U. S. A., and Recruiting Officer.

FAIR WARNING.

All persons indebted to us by note or account are notified to call at our office and settle with us before the first of January next, or the same will be left with the proper officers for collection. Persons do not pay our debts and we cannot take them of others.

WHEELOCK & BROS.

December 10th, 1891.

JUST RECEIVED

BENNETT'S

one of the

Largest and Cheapest Stocks

OF

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

ever before offered to the public, at prices that will

SATISFY ALL.

PRINTS

of all kinds, by the yard, piece or case, cheaper than

ever.

Delains, Valenciennes, Colognes, Merinos,

Poplins, Silks, &c., &c.

HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

In great varieties.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,

at less than half the Importers' Prices.

Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls,

LADIES CLOTHES AND CLOAKS.

by the cord.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

by the cord.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS

and

OIL CLOTHS.

In various Styles and Patterns.

Thankful for Past Favors,

all are invited to Call and Examine our stock.

oc24d4t G. K. BENNETT.

REMOVAL.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to our many patrons and the public generally, that we have removed our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

to the new store in

Jenkins & Dewey's Block,

opposite McKee & Bro's.

Leaving all gassing and blowing with those to whom it is more congenial, we will simply state that our stock is

Large and Complete,

embracing every style of

Men's, Women's & Children's Wear,

bought at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold at a

Small Advance

only from first cost.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Custom Work and Repairing,

done as usual, with

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed

in every case.

REMEMBER THE "BIG BOOT,"

OPPOSITE McKEE & BRO'S,

Main Street, - - - Janesville.

old4d4t CYRUS MINER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

UNTIL further notice we have concluded to take at 50 cents per dozen the balance of the boots lately thrown out in this city. The original ten percent discount has been given, and the public should be reminded that the balance of the boots will be sold at 50 cents per dozen.

McKee & Bro.

WHITEWATER PAPER MILL,

WHITEWATER, WISCONSIN

T. H. GANTLEY, Proprietor.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

NEWS, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPERS.

The highest market price paid for Rags. oc24d4t

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The Daily Gazette

UBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,

IN LAYPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHAS. HOLT. HENRY BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,

constitute a square.

1 Square 1 day, \$1.50

do do 2 days, 2.00

do do 3 days, 2.50

do do 4 days, 3.00

do do 5 days, 3.50

do do 6 days, 4.00

do do 7 days, 4.50

do do 8 days, 5.00

do do 9 days, 5.50

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do do 78 days, 40.00

do do 79 days, 40.50

do do 80 days, 41.00

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

AND

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county,

do hereby certify that we have purchased Boots (of their

own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the

length of time herewith stated.

Name. Residence. Out. Time Worn.

Henry Wright, Porter, \$175 15 months.

Michael J. Smith, Rock, 4 20 months.

J. J. Anderson, Janesville, 6 20 "

Robert J. Copping, Janesville, 6 14 "

John Wilson, Fulton, 6 12 "

S. H. Doolittle, Janesville, 6 10 "

John Smith, Center, 6 10 "

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NEW DEAL

AT

PALMER'S

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

WE HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specities

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied

stock of

GROCERIES,

WINE AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

for Family Use.

Window Glass,

CLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which we will sell at prices to correspond with

the reductions to which the laborers and producers of the

country are now compelled to submit.

We will sell all kinds of

MEDICINES

CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESER-

VEDS, PAINTS, OILS, &c., BROWN AND RE-

FINED SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, SALT,

COARSE AND FINE, FISH, FLOUR, &c.,

LOWER

than any other house in Janesville, for the same quality

and style of goods, and

Deliver Free of Charge.

To customers in town, or to the railroad depot for such

as wish them sent by rail. Our

TEAS

BLACK AND GREEN,

as well as many other articles in which we deal, have

been reduced in price to correspond with the market.

Such as have long dealt with us, we offer all new arti-

cles for information as to the quality of our goods,

their prices, and our way of doing business.

A. PALMER & SON,

Drug and Tea Store, near the Ford House, Janesville.

WE WILL

sell

at

the

lowest

prices

to

correspond

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market.

Such

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goods,

their

prices,

DAILY GAZETTE.

1861

Chicago and North-Western Railway

PAID ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave Janesville:

Passenger Train, for Chicago, 7:00 A.M.

Freight Train, " " 12:25 P.M.

Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 4:45 P.M.

Freight Train, " " 10:40 P.M.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Wau-

kegan, La Crosse, St. Paul and all points north-west;

for Beloit, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Duaneville and points

west; tickets for all principal points east and south, on

sale at the passenger depot.

H. E. PATTERSON, Agent.

Milwaukee & Portage du Chien Rail

way.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Takes effect November 24, 1861.

Trains leave Janesville for:</

